NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSE RADISH FOR PRESERVING MILK.

MR FESSENDEN—In the New England Farmer of the 12th of June, 1829, you have extracted from the *American Farmer* "A method of preventing milk from becoming sour." Will you inform your readers what the *wild* horse radish is—in what it differs from the cultivated—how it is known—where it can be obtained, and whether it is the juice expressed from the leaves, or the root which is to be used? as all this information is necessary to enable the unlearned to try the experiment. AN OBSERVER.

Remarks by the Editor.—The article alluded to is as follows: Method of preventing milk from turning sour.—Put a spoonful of wild horse radish into a dish of milk; the milk may then be preserved sweet, either in the open air, or in a cellar, for several days, while such as has not been so guarded will become sour.—*Am. Farmer.*

We know nothing by experiment relative to this prescription; but know that substances which are pungent, or acrid are useful in preventing putrefaction, and of course will prevent or retard the acetous (or sour) fermentation, which is the first step in the process of putrescence. We know of but one species of *horse radish*, and this is called by botanists *Cochlearia Armoracia*, and is too well known to need description. The garden radish *(raphanus)* and its varieties are entirely different from the horse radish. We cannot say by what process the horse radish is prepared for infusion with the milk, which it is wished to preserve, but presume that the best method would be scraping the root in shreds, as we would for eating it as a condiment with roast beef. We know nothing of the quantity requisite, but if it will answer a useful purpose, we suppose it will not be necessary to use enough to make any very perceptible difference in the taste of the milk. An experiment or two would test the value of this article for the purpose proposed. An English writer says that "an infusion of horse radish in cold milk makes one of the best and safest cosmetics;" but we have never known it used for that purpose, and presume that American ladies need no beautifying lotions of that or any other description, to add by art to charms which nature has bestowed.

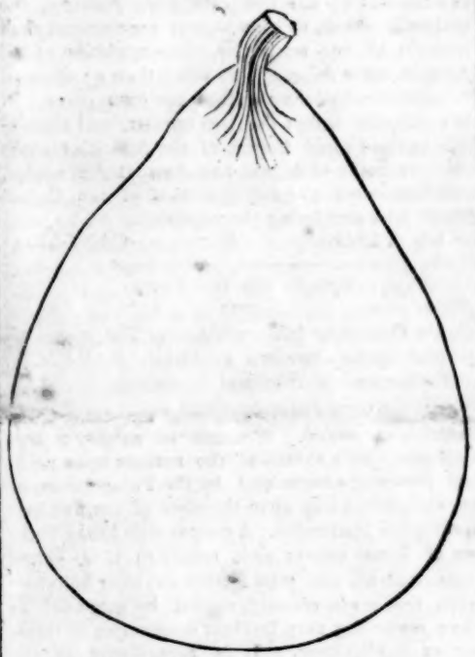
FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR EDITOR—I have lately looked over the London Pomological Magazine, and examined the drawings of the new fruits, particularly the new varieties of pears, apples, and plums, which will soon be introduced in our gardens and nurseries. These we must eventually depend upon for our stock fruit, to supply the place of the St Michael, St Germain, and others that are rapidly disappearing. I make a request of you, which will, I trust, be acceptable to many of your readers; to publish in your paper a description of these new and fine varieties, with a figure of the same, to give a correct idea of their usual size. In describing fruits it is often difficult to decide what is termed a middle *sized* pear. All that can be *expected, is to choose one that resembles* the greatest number, one equally exposed to sun and shade.

The Capiaumont pear is highly esteemed in Europe, and has thus far proved good in this climate. It bids fair to be among our best fruits. By giving the outlines and general appearance of the different varieties, you will afford many of your readers the opportunity to judge of them, as very few possess these valuable books to examine as they would desire. A SUBSCRIBER.

Dorchester, July 14, 1829.

From the Pomological Magazine.



THE CAPIAUMONT PEAR.

Capiaumont. *Hort. Trans. vol.* v. *p.* 406.
Beurré de Capiaumont. *Hort.Soc.Fruit Cat. p.* 159.

This is one of the best of the varieties raised in Flanders during the period when so large an accession was made to the lists of cultivated fruits in that country. It is recorded to have owed its origin to a M. Capiaumont, of Mons. The first specimens which were seen in this country, came to the Horticultural Society in 1820, from M. Parmentier, of Enghien, and M. Dumortier-Rutteau, of Tournay. They excited much admiration at the time, and measures were immediately taken to secure the variety for this country. Unfortunately, however, the cuttings which were sent over were so much mixed, or so carelessly labelled, that a very small proportion of them proved to be of the true kind. In their room were received the Beurré Rance, the Colmar Jaminette, and even the Napoleon. The true kind has always been sold by Mr Richard Williams, of Turnham Green; and from trees procured from his Nursery, and growing in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, our drawing was made.

It is a most delicious fruit, ripening in the middle of October, and keeping for a fortnight or more. It bears very well as a standard, but succeeds best as an open dwarf, grafted upon the quince. A wall is not required for it.

Wood clear reddish brown, sprinkled with white spots.

Leaves oblong, narrow, much folded, and recurved, with very fine serratures. Stipules linear, about the length of the petiole.

Fruit middle-sized, turbinate, regularly tapering into the stalk. Eye not at all sunken, but level with the surface of the extremity. Skin a fine clear cinnamon, fading into yellow in the shade, and acquiring a rich bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish, melting, buttery, very rich and high flavored.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRENCH PLANTS.

MR FESSENDEN—In compliance with a notice in your last paper, I send the following as the results of some purchases made from Messrs Felix, Freres & Co. last spring. The first column contains the names of the plants from their catalogue; the second what they have turned out.

1. The fine red Moss Rose.	Our common Damask.
2. The Panachee, or Streaked Rose.	do
3. Id. the Violette Moss Rose.	do
4. The White "	Our common White.
5. The Yellow "	Not flowered.
6. The Ville Morain "	Common Blush.
7. The bicolored double rowed Rose.	Not flowered.
8. The *huge* yellow white bottomed Rose.	Common Damask.

GREVILLE ROSE.

From a paragraph in the New York Post, it would seem that this rose, of which we have had such a wonderful account in the catalogues of some New York Nurserymen, and other publications, has "fully realized the expectations of amateurs."

Three plants have flowered in this vicinity, and, it is true, presented some slight shades of difference in the tints, but by no means so many as the common Multiflora, arising, it is probable, merely from different exposures to the sun, a very common circumstance, we believe, in all roses.—The flowers were in small clusters, the greatest number on any plant being seventeen (not "above a hundred," as happened in New York.) The Greville rose was propagated during the last season in great numbers, but every cultivator in this vicinity has come to the conclusion that it is not worth the trouble. It has not proved any way superior to the common wild rose that adorns our hedges and road sides, and is surpassed by the Sweet Briar.

Brookline, July 10, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NATIVE GRAPE.

MR FESSENDEN—When in Boston a few weeks since, a number of our horticultural friends were desirous of knowing whether we had any *native fruits* with us which were truly valuable. Feeling anxious, if in my power, to aid their laudable

exertions in *searching out* and *propagating* all the native fruits of real worth. I recollected a native grape which with us is considered well worthy extensive cultivation, of which I promised to give them some definite information. Since my return I have seen the owner of the original vine in our county (Mr B. D. Buck, of Weathersfield) who gave me the following notice of it.

The original vine was found on a small creek, in the interior of Pennsylvania; was discovered and cultivated by the Germans who inhabited that part of the country, and who valued it very highly. Mr Buck has been in possession of his vine about ten years. He procured it from Albany, of the person who brought it from Pennsylvania. The fruit is purple, close set, cluster not very large, form nearer round than oval, pulp about the same as the Isabella, *never sheds its fruit*, and is in eating from eight to ten weeks, a constant and great bearer; it has been judged to have had upon it at a single time fifteen bushels. It has never been trimmed, and is now in very fine order, heavily laden with fruit. *He* calls it the "*Columbian*," *we* the "*Buck Grape*." I hope it will be acknowledged worthy of *one* name by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, after testing the sample which I shall endeavor to forward them when in season. If they have not *now* the same kind, I will forward to their Hall a quantity of roots or slips, should it be their wish.

With sentiments of respect,

I remain, yours,

E. W. BULL.

Hartford, Con., July 6, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FINE STOCK.

Mr Fessenden—Observing in your 49th number of the N. E. Farmer, an account of a remarkable cow and calf belonging to Mr Stickney, of Rowley, I take the liberty of forwarding you the following statement of facts (which are also susceptible of proof) relative to a cow and calf belonging to my brother-in-law, Mr Edward Harris.

The cow is believed to be of common breed, red color, of large size, well proportioned, horns rather long and standing more upward than common; her udder extending forward, and more up between the legs than usual, but not dropping low. During the last summer her milk was at different times carefully and accurately measured, and found to be fully thirty-two quarts per day.—She had no food but good pasture, and received no extraordinary care or attention, with the exception of milking her in the middle of the day, which is always necessary. She, this season, had a bull calf (sired by a three-fourths Short Horned Durham) which at four weeks old weighed two hundred pounds; it was then sold to a farmer in the neighborhood, who had seen it weighed, at a certain sum per lb. to be taken from the cow and weighed in one week, at which time it was found to have increased thirty weight, or four and a quarter pounds per day.

Respectfully yours,

J. I. SPENCER.

Moorestown, (N. J.) July 6, 1829.

Two tea spoonfuls of mustard from the mustard pot, mixed with warm water, and swallowed, instantly operates as an emetic, and is recommended in case of accidental or other internal poisoning.

From the Centinel.

PISTAREENS.

Messrs Editors—I notice in your paper of this day, a publication signed *Scrutator*, with your subsequent remarks. Give me leave to add as elucidatory of the subject, that in the last volume of Governor Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, (published recently) he tells us, that the pistareens are a base coin, 16 per cent. under value; that they were imported into Boston by certain merchants from Spain, to make a part of the *reimbursement money* paid by Great Britain for the expenses of the Louisburg expedition in 1745. We now see why they have continued to form a part of our circulating coin. The silversmiths decline melting them for their nice work, because they are bad silver, while they find a profit in melting all the English and United States coins, at the serious loss to both governments, of the expense of the coinage. Can you inform your readers what has become of our five cent silver coins? The evil will cease, as soon as our government shall restrain in our territories, the circulation of *all Spanish silver coins*, of less value than quarters of dollars, at a *higher value* than our own coins. It is an important fact that the unrestrained circulation in the United States, of the Spanish eighths and sixteenths of dollars, has obstructed, retarded, and prevented the full operation of the United States laws regulating the currency.

July 8, 1829. CANTAB.

From the New York Farmer.

On the Culture and Manufacture of Tea, communicated by an American gentleman, for the N. Y. Farmer and Horticultural Repository.

You ask of me some notices of the state of horticulture in Brazil. It would be as easy to furnish you with a sketch of the notions upon political economy entertained by the Patagonians, or an elaborate essay upon the state of the fine arts among the Hottentots. A people who know nothing of butter except as it comes to them salted from Ireland, and who derive all their potatoes from the same country, cannot be supposed to have made any very brilliant discoveries in farming or horticulture. It is accordingly of the simplest kind. They get as much from the earth as can be obtained with the least possible trouble, and smile incredulously if you tell them of the importance of paying more attention to the introduction and culture of foreign vegetables. Of late years the numerous French, English, and American residents have shown them the possibility of raising these vegetables, and one may now see in the markets occasionally, cabbages, turnips, and even sallad! There is, however, a Royal Botanic Garden, formerly under the direction of a skillful German, but now going rapidly to decay under the slothful management of a Portuguese Carmelite Friar. As this garden has obtained some celebrity in books of travels, I will furnish you with a few remarks which I made when I visited it in 1826-7. And as the most interesting feature of this garden was the extensive tea plantations, I herewith furnish you with such notes as relate more immediately to that subject.

Tea plants occupy a space from 8 to 10 acres in the garden. They are planted at the distance of four feet from each other. They are handsome shrubs, about two feet in height. When I saw them they looked rather bare, as they had been recently stripped in part of their leaves.—This is repeated several times during the year, and hence arises the different sorts we have in the market. No particular care seems to be taken of the plants and they bloom in the months of July, August, and September. You are aware that the old king of Portugal, Don John, when driven to Brazil, took great pains to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant. He not only obtained the plants, but also two or three hundred Chinese who were perfectly acquainted with their management. They are now scattered about the country. I have several times been accosted by these people with a request to purchase some tea, samples of which they carried with them. It made one almost fancy himself in the celestial empire.

The most curious circumstance in relation to tea is the ease with which it is prepared for market. I witnessed the whole operation and can therefore speak confidently on the subject.

The gathered leaves are exposed to the air for a few hours, until they begin to *wilt*, as it is popularly called. They are then thrown into circular pans set in brick work, under which is a moderate fire. These pans are of iron, four feet in diameter and about a foot deep; the leaves are stirred briskly about in these pans for ten minutes or longer, according to the judgment of the operator, when they are thrown out to another person who is ready to receive them. This person holds before him a flat wicker, or willow frame, about two feet wide and four feet in length, slightly inclined toward the floor. He strews the leaves upon this frame and lays over it another frame of the same dimensions and materials. This is moved rapidly to and fro for several minutes, and by this simple operation the leaves are curled up and fall at the lower end of the frame into baskets conveniently placed for their reception. This part of the process surprised me exceedingly, for all travellers assert that every leaf is rolled up separately by hand, and I have even heard it maintained that it is only the small and delicate hand of a Chinese that can be advantageously employed for this purpose. Those leaves from which the moisture has not been sufficiently expelled, remain adhering to the frame, are of course not affected by the process, and are returned again to the heated pans. When a sufficient quantity of the curled leaves has been obtained, they are placed for a short period over a strong fire to drive off any remaining moisture, and are then put up into papers or chests for immediate use.

I inquired how much tea could be obtained annually from a single shrub, but no one appeared to have ever thought upon the subject; they were unable at least to make even a tolerable guess about it. Judging from the size of the plant and the number of times it is stripped, I should conjecture that each plant would produce about three pounds annually; and this I think is still within bounds.

It is propagated by slips, and was of the species *T. viridis*, or green tea.

I do not know if any attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant into the United States, but if it could be once introduced, I have not the least doubt but that it would be a much more profitable crop than cotton or sugar. Six men could cure and prepare for mar-

ket the crop of a hundred acres; and the most laborious or tedious part of the operation, the picking and assorting the leaves would only require the aid of women and children.

At a time when the English are straining every nerve to introduce the culture of the tea plant into their East Indian possessions, under the expectation of being at no distant day shut out from the Chinese market, it may well be worth our while to inquire whether we cannot render ourselves independent also of a foreign supply.—I do not pretend to any very profound acquaintance with the "metaphysics of commerce," as political economy has been called, but I should certainly think, that our tea trade cannot be very profitable to the country, as it is one in which neither our staple commodities nor the products of our manufacturing industry, are given in exchange.

But let us examine whether our climate or soil offer any impediments to the successful introduction and cultivation of the tea plant.

There is perhaps no country in the world whose climate resembles our own so much as that of China. This country extends with a medium breadth of 600 miles along the eastern sea; and is included between the 22d and 41st degrees of north latitude; north easterly winds prevail and bring with them the same kind of weather which we experience in the United States. From a meteorological table derived from Dr Lynn, who accompanied the English embassy in their travels from the southern to the northern extremity of China, it appears that during the months of September, October, and November, the thermometer varied between 45 and 75 deg. though it was rarely as low or as high as either of these points. There were frequent and sudden changes of temperature, amounting to 10, or 15, and even 20 degrees within the twenty-four hours. Our Dr Rush had long ago pointed out in some of his philosophical essays the very great resemblance in these particulars between the climate of China and that of the United States, and hence we may conclude that there is nothing in our climate to prevent the successful cultivation of the tea plant.

Dr Abel mentions that the green tea district is embraced between the 29th and 31st degrees, which correspond to the northern parts of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The black tea districts are confined within narrower limits, that is to say, between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude. Florida, Louisiana, and Texas would correspond with this in the United States.

But as the temperature of those States which lie to the west of the great Apalachian ridge of mountains is much higher than in corresponding latitudes on the sea coast, I confidently expect that the tea plant could be successfully cultivated in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois. It must, however, be remembered that these limits assigned by Dr Abel to the tea districts in China, are not fixed and permanent. Circumstances which the proverbially cautious policy of the Chinese do not permit us to unveil, may, perhaps, have confined its more general cultivation to a district of not more than 250 miles in extent. It is found, however, growing in the latitude of 32 deg., corresponding nearly to that of Savannah, in Georgia, and we know from Kempfer that it is successfully cultivated in Japan, as far north as the 45th degree of latitude. It has also been introduced at St Helena, at the Cape of Good Hope, and as we have seen above, at Rio de Janeiro.

Having thus shown that there is nothing in its geographical situation opposed to its introduction into the United States, let us examine the nature and composition of the soil upon which it is most extensively raised in China.

The intelligent author above quoted, states that it appeared to be most generally cultivated on sides of mountains, where there can be but little accumulation of vegetable mould. The plantation at Rio de Janeiro, was on a level plain, composed of loose sand, resulting from the decomposition of granitic rocks. As far as the tea districts of China have been examined, the rocks of the country are found to consist of sandstone, slate, and granite. The result of all observations has clearly shown that for the successful cultivation of the tea plant, nothing more is required than a meagre soil and a moderate temperature. Both these requisites I believe may be found in our country; it only remains to mention one circumstance that may be supposed to be adverse to the raising of tea. We are accustomed to see it occasionally in our hot houses, and hence we might be led to conclude that it would not flourish in the open air all the year round. The only meteorological table to which I have been able to refer, shows that in the latter part of the month of November, the thermometer stood in the black tea district at 40, and the observations for that month, showed a continual and regular decrease of temperature. We all know that ice and snow are familiar occurrences in the northern districts of China; and we have already seen what a striking resemblance there is between that climate and our own. I conclude then that the tea plant might withstand even severe frosts; and I am not acquainted with any circumstance to oppose its introduction into the United States.

Respectfully yours,

I. E. D.

Reanimation of Frozen Fish.—In winter, the Canadian fishermen erect huts on the ice of the lakes and rivers, and, cutting a hole in the ice enclose it with a screen of straw, &c. to shelter themselves from the cold. Sitting inside the screen they sink their hooks through the hole made in the ice. Amongst other fish so caught, are perch in abundance. After hauling them up if thrown aside on the ice, they speedily become frozen quite hard. They then take them home and place them in water near a fire; in a short time they begin to exhibit symptoms of reanimation. The fins first quiver, the gills open, the fish gradually turns itself on its belly, moves at first slowly about the basin, and at last completely revives and swims briskly about.—*Edin. N. Phil. Journal.*

"Revolving Timber Plane."—A machine for straightening, squaring, and smoothing timber, of various sizes, has recently been constructed, which in its operation executes work in one-eighth part of the time it can be performed by hand, and in a better manner than it is usually done, especially upon timber that is cross grained. The inventor of this machine is Mr Daniel N. Smith, of Warwick, Mass. There have been but four constructed, one of which we saw in successful operation the other day, at the Machine Shop of Mr Elmer Knowlton, in this village. On examination we found it to be of very simple construction, not liable to get out of order, and operates upon the timber with great facility and exactness. It is constructed in such a manner that its operation may be produced by hand, horse, water, or steam power. House, and ship builders, machinists, cabinet makers, wheelwrights, &c., may use it to great advantage; and we recommend it to them as an admirable and important invention.

Mr Knowlton, who is the agent for Mr Smith, will probably attend to any communication that may be addressed to him on the subject.—*Pittsfield Argus.*

Malt Liquors a Preventive of Fevers.—It is a curious fact, and one which is worthy of investigation by medical men, that persons who are in the habit of drinking largely of malt liquors, are rarely known to be siezed with typhus, or other low fevers, whatever other effects these liquors may have upon the constitution. In corroboration of this fact, we have been assured by those whose opportunities for observation have been extensive, that there is not an instance known of a brewer's servant being entered as a patient, under these diseases in any of the public hospitals.—*York (Eng.) Courant.*

Important to Gardeners.—On every square rod planted with cucumbers, put a piece of a board flat on the ground, to preserve your plants from a striped bug, which some seasons is very destructive. This simple experiment may seem to be novel and ineffectual: but the secret of the matter is, the board forms a shelter for a toad, which hops from under the cover at night and destroys the bugs, and during the day time may be found by turning over the board. Should any one have doubts on the subject, he can easily try the experiment.—*Saratoga Sent.*

To make kitchen vegetables tender.—When peas, French beans, and similar productions do not boil easily, it has usually been imputed to the coolness of the season, or to the rains. This popular notion is erroneous. The difficulty of boiling them soft arises from a superabundant quantity of gypsum imbibed during their growth. To correct this, throw a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda [common soda of the shops] into the pot along with the vegetables, the carbonic acid of which will sieze upon the lime in the gypsum, and free the legumes from its influence.—*Bulletin des Sciences.*

Wonderful Phenomenon.—On the afternoon of the 9th of May last, in clear open weather, a rock of 36 pounds weight fell with a tremendous noise, in the vicinity of Forsyth, Geo. It sunk two feet into the earth. The noise was heard to the distance of seventy or eighty miles round, which resembled a mighty explosion.—The outer part of the rock has the appearance of having been in the fire, and when taken up, emitted a sulphurous smell. When broken, it is of a bright grayish color, mingled with some bright metallic particles. History informs us, that similar bodies have fallen from the atmosphere at different times, in the eastern, as well as in this continent, yet no one has been able, satisfactorily, to account for their origin.—*Cherokee Phœnix.*

From the Middletown Gazette.

TO CURE OR PREVENT THE CRAMP.

This painful complaint which causes many persons to drown, when bathing or swimming, may be easily prevented by tying something round the limbs near the body, about as tight as is done to draw blood, either before going into the water or getting into bed. Or if the cramp seizes you in bed, tie something round the limb, between the pain and the body, and you will soon find relief. Sometimes I jump out on the floor and rub the parts affected, both before and after tying on the bandage. I also have a foot board, which will sometimes answer the purpose by crowding my heels against it, and raising my toes towards my body. Temperance in eating, drinking, exercise, &c., are very important in preventing a return of this complaint. A CUSTOMER.

Extracts from a pamphlet containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.

JACOB OSGOOD'S STATEMENT.*

To the Committee on Farms—

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to request, I transmit to you the following account of the management of my farm.

The quantity of land I improve for tillage, is from fifteen to eighteen acres: about five or six for corn and potatoes; about five or six for oats and other grain; about the same quantity for winter rye. The number of acres I mow I judge to be about fifty; and the number of acres I improve for pasturing I judge to be about sixty or seventy. As to orcharding it is scattered almost all over my farm. As to making manure—in the autumn of the year, when my barn yard is cleared of all the manure made the preceeding year, we then generally haul in about forty common cart loads of earth out of the road, or from some other place, as circumstances will admit. The next spring we plough and harrow it three or four times, and continue so to do through the summer, as often as is convenient; and in the next autumn we haul it on to the land intended for planting the next year. The quantity so made, I judge to be sixty loads. My land for planting is grass land, which I plough in the autumn, carefully turning it over as smooth as possible. In the spring we harrow it three or four times, as we think necessary, then furrow and plant, after having laid nine or ten loads of manure in the hill to an acre. I estimate my crops of corn, taking several years together, to have been from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre; this year I think it to be forty bushels. As to spring grain, it is chiefly oats, which I use principally for fodder; and I raise of these from one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels in a year. I sow them on the land on which I raised my corn the preceding year. When my corn is harvested, we then split the hills and harrow the ground, and then cross plough it, being careful to take the old furrows all up; then we harrow it; and in the winter and early in the spring we put on eight loads of winter dung to the acre.—When the spring opens we spread the dung and plough it in with a light furrow; then go over the ground with a light harrow lengthways of the furrows; then sow oats and other grain as we choose, with grass seed; then harrow all in together—and then lay the ground down to grass. The whole quantity of winter dung, is, I judge, about sixty loads over and above the summer and winter dung already named. I make between thirty and forty loads from sand put in my hog yard, and in a small yard separate from my barn yard, in which I yard some dry stock, when made I put it on my meadow land. My stock of neat cattle is generally about twenty-four or twenty-five head, four oxen and twelve cows, and eight or nine young cattle of different kinds and ages. I also keep two horses, and twelve sheep. As to labor, I employ one man and a boy by the year, and a man five or six weeks in hay time. In addition to the above, I inform you (according to your request) that I have made nine hundred and forty-seven rods of stone wall on my farm, principally on my plain land, and have hauled the stones to make it from a distance of half a mile to a mile.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JACOB OSGOOD.

Andover, November, 26, 1828.

N. B. The quantity of produce on my farm the present year, has not been accurately ascertained by measure; but will not vary essentially from the estimates for a series of years, as mentioned in my statement.

* The following statements refer to, and should be considered as appendages of the "Report," &c., published page 249 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.

DAVID GRAY'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Farms—

GENTLEMEN—The number of acres of land that I improve as pasturage, mowing, and tillage, is about one hundred. Seventy acres of which is improved as pasturage, which is rocky, and produces a great many bushes, and the low land a considerable quantity of grass, that the cattle and horses leave, which with very little labor adds largely to my stock of manure, by putting it in my cow and hog yards. For twenty or thirty years past, I have planted on the farm about six acres with corn and potatoes annually; and it has been my practice to put the compost manure in the hills. My winter manure I spread on the land in the spring of the year, previous to sowing it with barley, oats, grass seed, &c., and it generally produces a good crop of grass for four or five years; after the grass grows light I plough again. The grass seed that I have commonly sown are clover, herds grass, and red top; the latter holds the longest and produces the best fodder. In good seasons I get from forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre. For two or three years after the ground is laid down to grass it commonly produces two tons of hay to the acre. The manure put in the hill is from eight to ten carts full per acre. I manure about twenty acres of my farm in this way, for the purpose of raising corn, barley, oats, and hay. I now come to what I call natural mowing:—I have of that ten acres, a large proportion of which produces good stock fodder, and has for many years. Twenty-five years since, the fodder growing on this land was light and very poor; it has been made to produce good fodder at a small expense. My opinion is, that the land produces three times as much profit as it did twenty years since. This was effected by clearing the stones and bushes from the land, and by top dressing with manure once in four or five years.

STOCK.

For ten years past, I have kept on the farm, on an average, twenty-five horned cattle, and fifteen sheep; always one, and sometimes two horses.—My stock usually consists of four oxen and eight cows, the remainder young cattle. The labor required to carry on the farm, exclusive of blasting rocks and building stone wall, is, in the summer season, three men and a boy, the remainder of the year one man and boy.

MANURE.

I have prepared manure for my tillage and natural mowing land, by cutting and carrying small bushes, grass, brakes, &c. into the cow and hog yards, and mixing them with the soil and wash from the sides of the road adjoining my land; as some parts of the tillage land is uneven, the lowest of which receives the wash in such abundance as to injure it, that surplus I cart into the yards in the fall of the year, that it may receive the benefit of the cattle through the winter, and the wash of the manure heaps thrown from the barn; and by these means, which are not expensive, I make a supply of manure for my tillage and grass land.—I cart out all the manure from the barn yard in the autumn, which is on an average sixty carts full. The manure in the hog yards I throw into sharp piles in the spring, and cart it on to the corn land and put it in the hill—the number of cart fulls is commonly thirty-five.

APPLE TREES.

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Andover, December 25, 1828.

(To be continued.)

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To associate with influential and genteel people, with an appearance of equality, unquestionably has its advantages; particularly where there is a family of sons and daughters coming upon the theatre of life; but, like all other external advantages, it has its proper price, and may be bought too dearly.—They who never reserve a cent of their income, with which to meet any unforeseen calamity, "pay too dear for their whistle," whatever temporary advantages they may derive from society.

Self denial in proportion to the narrowness of your income, will eventually be the happiest, and most respectable course for you and yours. If you are prosperous, perseverance, industry, and good character will not fail to place you in such a situation as your ambition covets; and if you are not prosperous, it will be well for your children that they have not been educated to higher hopes than they will ever realize.

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From the Middletown Gazette.

TO CURE OR PREVENT THE CRAMP.

This painful complaint which causes many persons to drown, when bathing or swimming, may be easily prevented by tying something round the limbs near the body, about as tight as is done to draw blood, either before going into the water or getting into bed. Or if the cramp seizes you in bed, tie something round the limb, between the pain and the body, and you will soon find relief. Sometimes I jump out on the floor and rub the parts affected, both before and after tying on the bandage. I also have a foot board, which will sometimes answer the purpose by crowding my heels against it, and raising my toes towards my body. Temperance in eating, drinking, exercise, &c., are very important in preventing a return of this complaint. A CUSTOMER.

Extracts from a pamphlet containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.

JACOB OSGOOD'S STATEMENT.*

To the Committee on Farms—

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to request, I transmit to you the following account of the management of my farm.

The quantity of land I improve for tillage, is from fifteen to eighteen acres: about five or six for corn and potatoes; about five or six for oats and other grain; about the same quantity for winter rye. The number of acres I mow I judge to be about fifty; and the number of acres I improve for pasturing I judge to be about sixty or seventy. As to orcharding it is scattered almost all over my farm. As to making manure—in the autumn of the year, when my barn yard is cleared of all the manure made the preceeding year, we then generally haul in about forty common cart loads of earth out of the road, or from some other place, as circumstances will admit. The next spring we plough and harrow it three or four times, and continue so to do through the summer, as often as is convenient; and in the next autumn we haul it on to the land intended for planting the next year. The quantity so made, I judge to be sixty loads. My land for planting is grass land, which I plough in the autumn, carefully turning it over as smooth as possible. In the spring we harrow it three or four times, as we think necessary, then furrow and plant, after having laid nine or ten loads of manure in the hill to an acre. I estimate my crops of corn, taking several years together, to have been from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre; this year I think it to be forty bushels. As to spring grain, it is chiefly oats, which I use principally for fodder; and I raise of these from one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels in a year. I sow them on the land on which I raised my corn the preceding year. When my corn is harvested, we then split the hills and harrow the ground, and then cross plough it, being careful to take the old furrows all up; then we harrow it; and in the winter and early in the spring we put on eight loads of winter dung to the acre.—When the spring opens we spread the dung and plough it in with a light furrow; then go over the ground with a light harrow lengthways of the furrows; then sow oats and other grain as we choose, with grass seed; then harrow all in together—and then lay the ground down to grass. The whole quantity of winter dung, is, I judge, about sixty loads over and above the summer and winter dung already named. I make between thirty and forty loads from sand put in my hog yard, and in a small yard separate from my barn yard, in which I yard some dry stock, when made I put it on my meadow land. My stock of neat cattle is generally about twenty-four or twenty-five head, four oxen and twelve cows, and eight or nine young cattle of different kinds and ages. I also keep two horses, and twelve sheep. As to labor, I employ one man and a boy by the year, and a man five or six weeks in hay time. In addition to the above, I inform you (according to your request) that I have made nine hundred and forty-seven rods of stone wall on my farm, principally on my plain land, and have hauled the stones to make it from a distance of half a mile to a mile.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JACOB OSGOOD.

Andover, November, 26, 1828.

N. B. The quantity of produce on my farm the present year, has not been accurately ascertained by measure; but will not vary essentially from the estimates for a series of years, as mentioned in my statement.

* The following statements refer to, and should be considered as appendages of the "Report," &c., published page 249 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.

DAVID GRAY'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Farms—

GENTLEMEN—The number of acres of land that I improve as pasturage, mowing, and tillage, is about one hundred. Seventy acres of which is improved as pasturage, which is rocky, and produces a great many bushes, and the low land a considerable quantity of grass, that the cattle and horses leave, which with very little labor adds largely to my stock of manure, by putting it in my cow and hog yards. For twenty or thirty years past, I have planted on the farm about six acres with corn and potatoes annually; and it has been my practice to put the compost manure in the hills. My winter manure I spread on the land in the spring of the year, previous to sowing it with barley, oats, grass seed, &c., and it generally produces a good crop of grass for four or five years; after the grass grows light I plough again. The grass seed that I have commonly sown are clover, herds grass, and red top; the latter holds the longest and produces the best fodder. In good seasons I get from forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre. For two or three years after the ground is laid down to grass it commonly produces two tons of hay to the acre. The manure put in the hill is from eight to ten carts full per acre. I manure about twenty acres of my farm in this way, for the purpose of raising corn, barley, oats, and hay. I now come to what I call natural mowing:—I have of that ten acres, a large proportion of which produces good stock fodder, and has for many years. Twenty-five years since, the fodder growing on this land was light and very poor; it has been made to produce good fodder at a small expense. My opinion is, that the land produces three times as much profit as it did twenty years since. This was effected by clearing the stones and bushes from the land, and by top dressing with manure once in four or five years.

STOCK.

For ten years past, I have kept on the farm, on an average, twenty-five horned cattle, and fifteen sheep; always one, and sometimes two horses.—My stock usually consists of four oxen and eight cows, the remainder young cattle. The labor required to carry on the farm, exclusive of blasting rocks and building stone wall, is, in the summer season, three men and a boy, the remainder of the year one man and boy.

MANURE.

I have prepared manure for my tillage and natural mowing land, by cutting and carrying small bushes, grass, brakes, &c. into the cow and hog yards, and mixing them with the soil and wash from the sides of the road adjoining my land; as some parts of the tillage land is uneven, the lowest of which receives the wash in such abundance as to injure it, that surplus I cart into the yards in the fall of the year, that it may receive the benefit of the cattle through the winter, and the wash of the manure heaps thrown from the barn; and by these means, which are not expensive, I make a supply of manure for my tillage and grass land.—I cart out all the manure from the barn yard in the autumn, which is on an average sixty carts full. The manure in the hog yards I throw into sharp piles in the spring, and cart it on to the corn land and put it in the hill—the number of cart fulls is commonly thirty-five.

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I have set out and grafted a large number of apple trees, but have not tried any expensive experiments on them. Once in two or three years I put on the body and limbs a composition of lime, salt, soap, clay, cow dung, &c., which appears to kill insects and increase the growth of the trees; and I think my trees have flourished as well as my neighbors'.

CIDER.

I have made but few experiments on cider.—My method is to put the apples in the cider house as soon as collected, and when ground to let the pomace remain in the trough from 12 to 24 hours in cool weather, before pressing it out—when I strain it and put it in the cellar a little before the fermentation is done: I bung it up tight and let it remain till used. I take care to have the mill and casks clean, and keep them so.

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Early teach children to take the whole care of their own clothes. Talking will do no good so long as their own carelessness is supplied by another's attention. Make them depend on themselves. In all probability there will be times when care and anxiety *must* come upon them; at all events it is wise to prepare them for such contingencies. In this country we are too apt to let children romp and idle away all the time they are out of school, till they are fourteen or fifteen; and then how soon the pitiful rivalry of fashion and vanity begins!

The fact is, children can be so educated as to take a pleasure in their duty; they can find enjoyment in usefulness; and is it not well that they should find their happiness in sources over which time and circumstances have no power?

"Begin early," is the great maxim for everything in education. A child of six years old can be made useful; and they should be taught to consider each day lost, in which they have failed to do some little thing for the benefit of others.—The eager inquiries they make whether they have done any good, and the innocent and gleeful pride they evince when they receive assurance that they have, is sufficient proof that habits of usefulness are not naturally felt as a bondage.

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New Discovery in the Preparation of Flax.—A French paper states, that an inhabitant of Chateau-Thierry, has discovered a mode of giving to prepared hemp and flax, the fineness, softness, and whiteness of cotton, by impregnating those substances with oil, and then exposing them, during fifteen or twenty days to the action of frost, between two layers of snow. By this means all the inconvenience of the ordinary and tedious process of steeping them in stagnant water will be avoided.

Silk.—The Boston Patriot states that in consequence of some little encouragement, given by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the production of silk, several persons in that State have undertaken the business. We recommend to them to procure Mr Vernon's Work on Mulberry Trees and Silk Worms, one of the best, if not altogether the best practical treatise on this subject, that has been published. It may be found at Hilliard, Gray & Co's, in Boston.—*Prov. Amer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1829.

ERRATUM—In Mr LOWELL's letter to Gen DEARBORN, in the last No. of the N. E. Farmer, page 401, line 26 from the bottom of the column, the word *viaticum* is printed by mistake for *vade mecum*.

CLOSE OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

We avail ourselves of the present stage in the progress of our labors to proffer our gratitude to the public in general, and to tender our best acknowledgments to patrons and correspondents in particular, for past kindness, and to solicit the continuance of future favors. It is now seven years since the commencement of the New England Farmer; during which period we have labored with more zeal than ability, with more industry than talents, to diffuse that knowledge which is power to the Husbandman, and that light which is life to the Horticulturist.

Though we may not boast of having heralded or accomplished any very great improvements in the arts to which our paper is devoted, still, well meant endeavors to be useful, even if not always well directed, are rarely wholly inefficient. We claim no other merit for personal exertions than what is due to some share of industry, and good intentions. But, we think the New England Farmer, with the aid of its intelligent and patriotic correspondents, has served as a focus to condense, and a reflector to distribute those rays of profitable intelligence, every beam of which indicates sources of wealth of more value to the country than all the gold of Carolina. Our columns may also be compared to chandeliers, furnished by our correspondents with the lights of science, so disposed that mankind may derive extensive and permanent benefits from their radiations.

Farmers and gardeners appear to appreciate higher than formerly the benefits derivative from a publication like ours; a work not merely filled to allure the transient glance of idle curiosity, but to excite and reward the patient and persevering search for utility—a work printed in periodical numbers, not merely of temporary use and amusement, but furnishing a series of volumes, to be consulted again and again as the exigencies of the cultivator's art, and the requirements of revolving seasons may call for its essays and prescriptions.

The spirit which has recently been excited with regard to Horticulture, and the acquisitions which are continually rewarding enlightened efforts to improve that art, render a journal like ours, at least in part devoted to gardening almost indispensable. "Gardening," said Dr Deane, "is a kind of agriculture. It may be considered as farming in miniature. It is conversant in preparing ground for different kinds of seeds, and in treating them properly during their growth. The garden is the fittest place to make the first experiments in, with exotic roots and seeds, as the loss is inconsiderable if they should not prove agreeable to the climate." From intelligent and patriotic horticulturists we may anticipate not only new kinds of vegetables, but improved seeds, roots, scions, &c. of the kinds already in cultivation. But it is not necessary to particularize advantages already generally known and highly appreciated.

The close of a volume forms a sort of an epoch in the financial concerns of our office, and payments now made of sums due for our paper, would not only comport with our convenience but minister to our necessities, and serve, as it were, for anti-friction rollers to the wheels of our establishment. We hope that this intimation will be sufficient, and supersede the necessity of that importunity, which is as disagreeable to us as it would be to those to whom such solicitations, in cases of continued delinquency, must be directed.

The following has been often published, but may be new to some, who might derive advantage from

A method to preserve Cheese from Mites.—Take a pod of red pepper and put it into a piece of fine linen; moisten it with a little butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a fine color to cheese, but is so pungent that no fly will come near it.

Green Vegetables for Manure.—No good farmer or gardener will permit, when he can well avoid it, weeds, nor indeed any other vegetable or animal matter to dry or rot above ground. In hoeing corn, it is better to bury the weeds as you proceed than leave them on the top of the ground.—In gardening, when you have collected a mass of weeds, throw over them a sufficient quantity of soil to keep them from the air, and absorb the products of their decomposition. Make small heaps of weeds in balks or alleys, and cover them with earth, and in a short time they will give you beds of compost manure. Green fern [brakes] is recommended by Mr Knight as very useful for this purpose, as they contain more fertilizing matter, or food for plants, than most vegetables. Mr Knight says, "any given quantity of vegetable matter can, generally, be employed in its recent and organized state with much more advantage than when it has been decomposed, and no inconsiderable part of its component parts has been dissipated and lost during the progress of the putrefactive fermentation." If this fermentation proceeds when the vegetables are covered with earth, or some substance, which will receive and retain its gaseous matter, and this substance is afterwards applied to the soil which it is wished to manure there is little if any waste. Perhaps it would be well to place green weeds in small heaps, throw a little quick lime over them to hasten their dissolution, and cover the whole with earth to receive the products of the decomposition, and thus the whole mass would make good manure.

Horticultural.—At the last meeting of the *New York Horticultural Society*, the visitors were gratified by the most splendid exhibition of flowers ever witnessed in New York. Of the magnificent *carnation*, which sports in such innumerable varieties, upwards of 100 distinct sorts were brought forward, mostly from the Linnæan Garden of WM PRINCE, of Flushing, to whose skill and enterprise the catalogue of our garden products is indebted for some of its most valuable specimens. The gooseberries exhibited were very superior, twelve of which weighed five ounces—several splendid plants from Mr WILSON's garden—ripe Apricots measuring six inches in circumference—also, fine specimens of Antwerp, and Brentford Raspberries—Knivet's New Pine Strawberry—the Scuppernong, Texas, and Long's Arkansas Grapes—Salsafy—and between one and two hundred different sorts of flowers, native, and exotic, from WM PRINCE's Garden, among which was the *Yucca filamentosa*, a North American plant, with a spike of flowers seven feet four inches in length.

Mr SAMUEL POND, of Cambridge, exhibited at the Hall of the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*, on Saturday, the 11th inst, some of the largest and finest Early Potatoes that have been seen in our market this season. They were raised from the ball four years since, by Mr SOLOMON PERKINS, of Bridgewater. This kind will prove a valuable sort for our market gardeners, from its earliness and productive quality—sixteen hills yielding five pecks, at this early part of the season. Some very fine specimens of Siberian Spirea, and seedling Carnations, &c., were exhibited by the Messrs WINSHIPS, of Brighton—Mr DOWNER brought forward a specimen of Scuppernong wine, from North Carolina, with fine specimens of Mexican Dahlias, late Roses, and his late Mazard Cherry.

Seeds.—In the proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London, there is an account of two air tight hogsheads of bright looking seeds, whose vegetating principle had been destroyed by the heat of the stagnant air in the hole of a vessel.—Seeds from the same Seedsman, kept in the trunks of passengers in the same vessel, vegetated remarkably well.

[From "Seventy-Five Receipts," a valuable little work, for sale at this office.]

RED CURRANT JELLY.

Wash your currants, drain them, and pick them from the stalks. Mash them with the back of a spoon. Put them in a jelly-bag, and squeeze it till all the juice is pressed out.

To every pint of juice, allow a pound of the best loaf sugar. Put the juice and the sugar into your kettle, and boil it fifteen minutes, skimming it all the while. Pour it warm into your glasses, set it for several hours in the sun, and when cold, tie it up with brandy paper. Jellies should never be allowed to get cold in the kettle. If boiled too long, they will lose their flavor, and become of a dark color.

Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and grape jelly may be made in the same manner, and with the same proportion of loaf sugar.

Red currant jelly may also be made in a very

simple manner, by putting the currants whole into the kettle, with the sugar; allowing a pound of sugar to a pound of currants. Boil them together fifteen minutes, skimming carefully. Then pour them into a sieve, with a pan under it. Let them drain through the sieve into the pan, pressing them down with the back of a spoon.

Take the jelly, while warm, out of the pan, and put it into your glasses. Tie it up with brandy paper when cold.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.

Weigh the strawberries after you have picked off the stems. To each pound of fruit allow a pound of loaf sugar, which must be powdered.—Strew half of the sugar over the strawberries, and let them stand in a cold place two or three hours. Then put them in a preserving kettle over a slow fire, and by degrees strew on the rest of the sugar. Boil them fifteen or twenty minutes, and skim them well.

Put them in wide mouthed bottles, and when cold, seal the corks.

If you wish to do them whole, take them carefully out of the syrup, (one at a time) while boiling. Spread them to cool on large dishes, not letting the strawberries touch each other, and when cool, return them to the syrup, and boil them a little longer. Repeat this several times.

Keep the bottles in dry sand, in a place that is cool and not damp.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries, cherries and grapes may be done in the same manner. The stones must be taken from the cherries (which should be morellas, or the largest and best red cherries) and the seeds should be extracted from the grapes with the sharp point of a penknife.—Gooseberries, grapes, and cherries, require longer boiling than strawberries, raspberries, or currants.

RASPBERRY JAM.

Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit.—Mash the raspberries, and put them with the sugar into your preserving kettle. Boil it slowly for an hour, skimming it well. Tie it up with brandy paper.

All jams are made in the same manner.

The Melodium.—Our readers are already aware that Mr Maelzel is now exhibiting at the Diorama in Broadway, his "Melodium." It is somewhat smaller in size than a church organ, and has been pronounced by Europeans, the finest instrument of the kind in the world. Its compass and powers are really astonishing. Some of its notes are so delicate as scarcely to exceed the warblings of small singing birds; others can be made so loud as to shake the very building in which it stands. Grandeur and solemnity, delicacy and harmony, are the characteristics of the Melodium.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Anti Societies.—The fashion of forming anti societies has gone so far, that in one place we are told of an "Anti-going-to-sleep-with-a-candle-burning Society," organized for the purpose of stopping the practice of reading in bed by candle light. In New York, it is proposed to establish a society, to check the practice of drinking cold water in hot weather. It is to bear the harmonious title of "*Anti-drinking-too-much-cold-water-in-a-hot-day Society.*"—*Salem Obs.*

A mercantile establishment at Zanesville, Ohio, has advertised for sale, a quantity of "*Temperance Scythes*, and *Sickles*," which are warranted to "cut well without the aid of Whiskey." These are very valuable articles, and we take pleasure in informing the public that they can be had at most of the stores in our sober and industrious town of Wheeling.

A Reward offered.—A reward of $5 is offered by a gentlemen in Newburgh, through the columns of the Newburgh Gazette, to the lady who will wear the smallest hat in church for the next six months. The object is laudable.—*Hudson Gazette.*

The New York Police committee are shortly to report a standard measure by which vegetables are hereafter to be sold in the markets of that city.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at *Copeland's Ammunition Store*, 65 Broad st, at *retail*. Also, SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the *best quality*—cheap for cash. tf

English Scythes.

James Cam's double prime grass scythes, wide and narrow, a superior article, for sale at the Hardware Store of S. FESSENDEN, No. 30 State Street. 8t June 19

Buckwheat, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of Buckwheat, growth of 1828. Also, a further supply of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, of superior quality.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

200 lbs. fine White Flat English Turnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland, and London, among which the Early Dutch, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table,—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Bullock,) and the Large Norfolk Field Turnip for cattle.

Gault's Churns.

[Extract of a letter to Mr J. R. Newell, Proprietor of the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.]

SIR—In answer to your inquiry respecting the churns, known by the name of Gault's Churns, I give it as my opinion that they are the best calculated, the most convenient, and the easiest to bring butter of any I have ever met with. It is not thought a hard task to fetch the butter, with one of them, in fifteen minutes. It cost me six dollars, and was bought at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street. I should refuse thirty dollars for it, if I could not obtain another of the same kind. Respectfully yours,

Sharon, June 15, 1829. B. REYNOLDS.

Salt Grass at Auction.

The standing grass on 17 1-2 acres of salt marsh, adjoining the upland of Zebedee Cook, Jr, in Dorchester, one-half mile south of the Toll House on the Dorchester Turnpike, lying east of the same, will be sold at public auction on

Monday the 20th inst,

on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

No better opportunity can be afforded to those desirous of furnishing themselves with a superior quality of salt grass than that now offered. EBENEZER EATON, Auct.

Dorchester, July 15, 1829.

Alderney Bull For Sale.

A full blood Alderney Bull, seven years old, well made, and sure; he is a very superior animal, independent of his blood, and his calves have proved good milkers, having all the desirable dairy qualities. Price of the bull $100. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 4t

Short Horn Bull Calf Wanted.

A fair price will be given for a first rate, warranted Short Horn Durham Bull Calf, to go to Concord, Mass. Inquire of J. B. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer (post paid.) 3t

Gardener wants a Situation.

A gardener, who has a complete knowledge of his business, and can produce recommendations from the Botanic Committee of the Dublin Royal Society, (having been employed in their Botanic Garden for two years,) and from many gentlemen in the vicinity of Dublin, wishes to procure a situation in this country. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 3t

Millet Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.

50 bushels of Millet Seed,—clean, and of superior quality.

Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for $5.00.

ROMAN—This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Mls, at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 15.

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland. the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at $25, and Cleveland at $10, with $1 for the groom. a24

Heifers, Calves, Sheep, &c.

For sale, two full blood Alderney Heifers, three years old this spring, with calf by a full blood bull of the Short Horn breed; one Alderney Heifer calf, six months old, weaned, and turned to grass; two full blood heifer calves of the Short Horn breed, two months old, now at grass feed; four of the Long Wool Ewes, imported from the Netherlands; a buck lamb from one of the ewes, and a Devonshire Buck, a very fine animal, and four full blood Saxony Bucks. For terms apply at this office.

June 17, 1829.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, best,		barrel.		
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,		"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,		bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1,		"	9 50	10 00
Cargo, No. 2,		"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		"	7	9
Skimmed milk,		"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel.	6 37	6 50
Genesee,		"	6 37	6 50
Rye, best,		"	3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,		bushel.	56	58
Rye,		"	73	75
Barley,		"		67
Oats,		"	38	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		pound.		9
LIME,		cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,		barrel.	17 50	18 00
Navy, mess,		"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,		"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,		"		3 00
Rye Grass,		"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,		"		2 50
Red Top		"	62	1 00
Lucerne,		pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,		"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)		"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,		"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		"	27	35
Merino, full blood, unwashed,		"	16	22
Merino, three fourths washed,		"	25	30
Merino, half blood,		"	22	25
Merino, quarter washed,		"	20	24
Native, washed,		"	18	20
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,		"	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"	22	25
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,		"	27	30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	10
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	6	12
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10	15
Lump, best,	"	14	18
EGGS,	dozen.	11	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

From Shaw's Naturalist's Miscellany.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE CATERPILLAR.

The helpless crawling caterpillar trace
From the first period of his reptile race.
Clothed in dishonor, on the leafy spray
Unseen he wears his silent hours away;
Till satiate grown of all that life supplies,
Self-taught the voluntary martyr dies.
Deep under earth his darkling course he bends,
And to the tomb a willing guest descends.
There, long secluded, in his lonely cell,
Forgets the sun, and bids the world farewell.
O'er the wide waste the wintry tempests reign,
And driving snows usurp the frozen plain:
In vain the tempest beats, the whirlwind blows,
No storms can violate his grave's repose.
But when revolving months have won their way,
When smile the woods, and when the zephyrs play,
When laughs the vivid world in summer's bloom,
He bursts and flies triumphant from the tomb,
And, while his new born beauties he displays,
With conscious joy his altered form surveys.
Mark, while he moves amid the sunny beam,
O'er his soft wings the varying lustre gleam.
Launched into air, on purple plumes he soars,
Gay nature's face with wanton glance explores;
Proud of his various beauties, wings his way,
And robs fair flowers, himself more fair than they.
And deems weak man the future promise vain
When worms can die, and glorious live again?

The following extracts are taken either *verbatim* or in substance, from a valuable English work, entitled "Domestic Duties; or Instructions to Young Married Ladies, on the Management of the Household, and the Regulation of their Conduct in the various Relations and Duties of Married Life." By Mrs William Parkes. Printed by J. & J. Harper, New York.—Ed.

Buying and Selling.—In purchasing articles of merchandise nothing more ought to be attempted than a fair exchange of commodity for specie.—The habit of asking one price and accepting another deserves reprobation. The seller is unjust to himself if he permit the buyer to purchase from him at too low a rate, and unjust to the buyer if he require from him more than the goods are worth.

Bargains and Shopping.—Those who are fond of bargains, lose more time in hunting after them than the difference of the price in the articles they purchase can compensate, were even the principle on which they act a proper one. This ranging from shop to shop has given origin to a fashionable method of killing time, which is termed *shopping*, and is in truth a mean and unwarrantable amusement, at the expense of the tradesmen and shop keepers who are subject to it.

How to remove spots and stains from silks and woollen cloths.—If gentle rubbing with white paper will not remove them from silk, a little French chalk, scraped and rubbed into them, will, with the aid of friction, generally remove them; but this is apt to leave a dull appearance on the silk. Spirits of turpentine would remove grease spots better than French chalk, if its strong smell were not an objection. Hartshorn will remove spots of grease on woollen cloth, if well rubbed into it.—Fuller's earth also, wetted and laid on, and not rubbed off till it has remained a few hours on the grease spots, will be found to effectually remove them from woollen. Sometimes the droppings of wax lights are very troublesome to remove from coats and velvets. Spirits of wine will dissolve the wax, but as in some cases it may affect the color, it is recommended to try a very simple mode, which is to toast the crumb of a small piece of bread, and while hot apply it to the droppings of wax, a portion of which it will dissolve and imbibe, and by repeating this simple process several successive times, the whole wax will be gradually removed.

Preservation of Furs and Woollens.—Furs and woollens should not be laid by for the summer months without having the dust well shaken out of them, and care taken that they are quite free from damp; for dust and moisture are the great foes to be guarded against in the first instance as tending to the increase of moths and insects.—Many things are used as preventives against the inroads of moths; such as sprinkling furs and woollens with spirits of turpentine; putting camphor, pepper corns, cedar shavings, and Russian leather among them;* but I believe the best plan, after all, is to sew the furs up in linen, well aired, through which the moth cannot penetrate; and once or twice in the course of the summer, to have them taken out on fine sunny days, and after being well shaken replaced in their envelopes and put aside.

Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small they will gall and pinch us; but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip.—But wealth, after all, is a relative thing; since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much and wants more. The contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have; a *tub* was large enough for Diogenes, but a *world* was too little for Alexander.

Maxims.—The best thing to be done when adversity pinches, is, not to sit down and cry, but to rise up and work.

Seeking the welfare of man is goodness—of all virtues the greatest—because it is aiming to imitate God.

No man ever did a purposed injury to another, without doing a greater to himself.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; but it is impossible to do anything well without attention.

Almost all our desires are apt to wander into an improper course; but care will render us safe and happy through life.

Avoid all harshness in behaviour; treat every one with that courtesy which springs from a mild and gentle heart.

He pays dear for his bread who lives by another's bounty.

There is no cause of misery more fruitful than incurring expenses that we cannot afford.

One ounce of practice is better than a pound of precept.

Get good sense, and you will not want good luck.

He who hopes for glory by new discoveries, must not be ignorant of old ones.

Levity would change everything, pertinacity nothing.

He who cannot live contented anywhere, will live contented nowhere.

Light things will agitate little minds.

Reading makes the mind full, writing accurate, and conversation ready.

A studious life wins longevity.

Opinions are estimated by their truth, preferences by their propriety.

From the same bud the bee sucks honey and the spider poison.

By the census recently taken in South Carolina, it appears that in the city and suburbs of Charleston, there is a decrease in the white population since 1819, of between six and seven hundred—the number in 1819 being 17,706, and at pre[illegible] 17,202. The reason assigned is the almost entire desertion of the upper part of King street, a section of the district which was exceedingly populous and thriving at the period when the last census was taken. In the country parishes there has generally been an increase.

Poisonous Effects of White Lead.—A man of this county "ran off" his moveable property, consisting of eight negroes and three horses, to avoid the payment of his debts—the property was found in South Carolina, attached, and the negroes for safe keeping were confined in the jail of Abbeville District. While in close confinement, the inside of the jail was painted with white lead, which caused in about ten days, the death of four of the negroes, the most likely and valuable of the number. They all died with violent coughs, proceeding doubtless from inhaling the poisonous fumes of the fresh painted room.—*Georgia pa.*

Milk.—It is singular (says Mr Crawford) that the Cochin Chinese, who are in general indiscriminate, and even gross, in their diet, have an antipathy to milk, amounting to loathing. They insist that the practice of using it as food is little better than that of drinking raw blood.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, at $2,50 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lucerne, or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herds Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Gardener;* this work has been pronounced by the most judicious horticulturists in New England and the middle states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetables, Grape Vines, &c., to be found in this country—price $1,25.

The Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual, on the Culture of the Vine; and Making Wine, Brandy, and Vinegar. By Thiebaut de Berneaud.

The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing Directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, gardener, New York—price 37 1-2 cts.

A practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

* Tobacco, which is plenty and cheap in this country is preferable to most of the articles above mentioned. Tobacco stems, leaf tobacco, or snuff, sprinkled between the folds of woollen clothes will answer the purpose of keeping out moths, during the summer when woollens are laid aside.—Amer. Ed.

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